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of Teething. It gives rest to the mother, and relief and health to the infant. PERFECTLY SAFE IS ALL CASES. Sold by all Drugglets, 25 cents per bottle, and at the office, No. 13 Cedar-st.

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Beautifying, Cleaning, Curling,
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We cheerfully comply with the request of a friend to insert the following letter, which is from a lady of the first respectability, residing in Lowell, Mass:

Dear Sir: I am happy to be able to certify to the efficiency of Mrs. Winstow's Scottings Sirer, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night by his cries would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Scothing Sirap, in order to test the remedy—and, when given to the boy according to directions, it seflect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness dispersed. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort the excruciating process or teething, by the sole aid of Mrs. Wisstow's Soothing Sirap. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children aboutd possess it.

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Of all sizes, for covering Clocks, Flowers, &c., constantly on hand and made to order.

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CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS and TOUPEES, surpass all in either hemisphere. His assertment of Ladies' Long Realds, Fronts, Half Wigs, etc., is now complete. His spiendid Dye is applied by experienced artists to the satisfaction of every me. Manufactured and sold at No. 6 Aster House. Copy the

LONGWORTH'S OHIO WINES, Sparkling and Still Carawba, and Isabella, For sale by F. S. Cozzens, Sole Agent, No. 73 Warren-st., New-York.

Dr. Bronson's Blood Food is invaluable for Three Complaints and all Chronic Diseases arising from General Debility, Nervoes Prostration, Loss of Sleep, and Over-me of Nervoe of Organs. Sold by H. T. KHENDER & SON, Druggiats, No. 529 Broadway; H. R. CHURCH & CO., No. 36 Maiden-lane, New-York.

INTERESTING FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Overland Mail, with San Francisco dates to August 1, arrived at St. Louis on the 22d inst. The Alta California contains a warm welcome to Horace Greeley, who arrived at Piacerville on the 30th of

The general mining intelligence is very favorable.

At Gold Hill, in Carson Valley, the California company had struck a lead which prospected exceedingly rich. Several claims have recently changed hands there, at prices varying from \$1,000 to \$5,000.

The correspondent of The St. Louis Democrat, writing from San Francisco, says the war of politicians rages with unabated fury. Broderick draws the biggest crowds, and invokes the greatest enthusiasm wherever he appears. On the 8th inst. he was to speak at Sacramento, and was to reply elaborately to the charges of Gwin and Latham. It is expected to be the largest public meeting ever held in the State, and a boat had been chartered to take up a crowd from San Francisco. In his Weaverville speech, delivered on the 30th, he was reported as saying that W. L. Ferguson was the man who made the Federal-patronage bargain with Mr. Gwin, and that Mr. Ferguson was murdered in cold blood to get rid of his testimony in the premises.

THE WELLAND CANAL TO BE ESLARGED .- The Circuland Herald learns from a source in which the utmost confidence can be pisced, that the Welland Canal is to be enlarged at an early day. Matters have gone so far with the Canadian authorities that this work stay be set down as a fixed fact.

# New York Daily Tribane

FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1859.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authentifiated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot uncertake to return rejected Communications.

Business letters for The Taleune should in all cases be addressed to Horack Gerelley & Co.

THE TRIBURE IN PITTSBURGH.—JOHN W. PITTOCK, Masonic Hall, Fifth street, is our Agent in PITTSBURGH, and subscribers can have fire TRIBURE promptly served by carriers in almost all parts of the city.

The Democratic Convention of Wisconsin nom inated H. C. Hobart for Governor, and A. S. Palmer for Lieutenant-Governor of the State yes-

The steamship America has arrived at Halfax with news from Europe to the 13th inst., of which we have only a brief abstract. The Zurich Conference was still in session, but nothing was known about its proceedings. The absence of the representatives of Sardinis from some of the sessions had been remarked. According to a report coming by way of Vienna, and therefore to be received with caution, the Republicans had risen at Parma, driving out the Piedmontese, and putling the friends of the existing order of things to flight. There had been an ominous collision between Austrian and Prussian soldiers at Frankfort. A Russian loan of twelve millions and an India loan of five millions sterling had been offered in London. The Cotton market closed dull at a decline. Breadstuffs were quiet, but steady. Consols closed

A full report of a speech by the Hon. Thoms Corwin of Ohio occupies a considerable part of our columns this morning. It was delivered in the pending canvass in that State, and discusses not merely local questions, but those of national interest. It has the merits of wit, eloquence, and manly frankness, for its author is a man who never makes a secret of his opinions. On the question of the extension of Slavery Mr. Corwin is emphatic and dec ded. He will have no more Slave territory. He infinitely prefers Free labor to Slave labor. As for the Fugitive Slave Law, he anew declares that it must be obeyed and executed as long as it is in existence. At the same time we do not doubt that if a panting fugitive were to cross Mr. Corwin's path in his flight, he would not be arrested by him, but would be aided and comforted on his way.

-From the canvass in Ohio we have the most cheering accounts. The prospect is that the Republican candidates for State officers will all be elected, and that the Republicans will have a majority in the Legislature, insuring the election of a Republican Senator in the place of Mr. George E. Pugh.

#### WOLVES IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING.

Two Democratic State Conventions have been held within a week, the business of each being to make nominations and to build a temporary platform on which to set the party in Minnesota or in New-Jersey until after the approaching elections. The passage of a resolution, stigmatizing the new slave-trade as "abominable and inhuman," was absolutely requisite to success; accordingly one was passed by each Convention. Not less necessary was it to condemn the doctrine of a slave code for the Territories, which was accordingly condemned, emphatically in New-Jersey, argumentatively in Minnesota. Both platforms contain a number of planks of local manufacture, laid down for local purposes. The Democracy of Minnesota proclaim themselves the only true friends of railroads, and of an economical administration of the State Government, and repel, with well-affected indignation, the charge that they have tampered with the purity of the ballot-box. The Democracy of New-Jersey have nothing to say about the Camden and Amboy Railroad; but loudly denounce the tyranny of the Republican party in the Legislature last Winter, and the course of Gov. Newell in seeking to give New Jersey a Chancellor of his own selection instead of retaining the incumbent in obedience to the Senate These local questions we leave with the people of Minnesota and New-Jersey respectively, who will be able, we trust, to distinguish between words and things, and will treat hypocrites as they deserve to be treated.

But we have a word to say touching a single plank in each platform, which, though obviously laid there for local purposes, relate to national questions. The Democracy of Minnesota have the effrontery to claim the Homestead bill as a Democratic measure. Grow's Homestead bill a Democratic measure! Who fought for it, nobly, persistently, in the House ? GALUSHA A. GROW will himself, we trust, tell the people of Minnesota this Fall. Of the 120 votes cost for it in the House, how many were cast by the Democracy? Thirtyeight only. Of the 78 votes against it, how many were cast by Republicans? Just one, by a certain Mr. Nichols of Ohio, who was elected as a Republican. Seventy-six Republicans voted Aye: 60 Democrats voted No.

Since when, has Grow's Homestead bill been a Democratic measure? Did it become such after reaching the Senate? What killed it there? The Cubs bill. Who were the friends of the Cuba bill? The Democracy, who could unite to purchase "niggers for the niggerless," but had a natural repugnance to "lands for the landless." Every Republican Senator voted for the Homestead bill, whenever an opportunity was presented; not ten Democrats in any instance went with them. Once, the casting vote of Mr. Vice-President Breckinridge, added to those of twenty eight Democratic and South American Senators, put the bill aside for an Appropriation bill; and once, at midnight, February 25, when the real test vote came, and Senators were obliged to choose between "niggers" and "lands," only Andrew Johnson of Tennessee, an old friend of the measure, and David Broderick of California, of all the Democrats in the Senate, joined the friends of the free laborer. Both the Minnesota Senators, knowing that then was the last chance of the Homestead bill with the XXXVth Congress, preferred to devote the last hours of the session to Mr. Slidell's Cuba-buying measure. "Niggers" first, "land" second, then as always with the Democratic party. The Homestead bill a Democratic measure! Gentlemen platform builders, your impudently false resolution shows your weakness, and will prove your defeat. You have yourselves raised an issue upon which it will not be difficult to beat you. The Indians of all your outlying precincts will, no doubt, vote your ticket, as usual, and the Indian Inspectors will duly make returns; but the citizens legally entitled to vote will be likely to learn the facts in the premises, if they do not already know them,

and to act upon that knowledge. A Homestead bill is not of such vital consequence to an old and settled State like New-Jersey, as it is to her Western sisters: hence we find no reference to the measure in her Democratic platform. But the farmers of New-Jersey having a notion in their heads that the Administration of Mr. Buchanan has spent a great deal, an unnecessary amount of money, it became necessary for the Democratic Convention to resolve:

"That we highly approve of the exertions now being made by the General Government to lessen national expenses, and in our opinion the next Congress should second the work of economy, by distarding all needless extenditors and outlier down every appropriation to the lowest limit consistent with the actual wants of the country."

How, when, where, were said exertions made t Ever since this comical resolution fell under our eye, we have striven to remember. A few country Post-Offices have been shut up since the new Postmaster General's appointment; a hundred or two Custom-House leeches have been "pushed from their stools:" but for a Government which is spending between eighty and a hundred millions a year, and wants to fund thirty millions more, ostensibly for the purchase of Cubs, the stoppage of such petty leskages counts for little. The "exertions" of Mr Buchanan have been directed toward the borrowing of money; the passage of a Lecompton bill, by what means one can only conjecture; the return of favorite members of Congress; the extinguishment of the fast spark of "rebellion" in Kansas; the enforcement of unpopular laws in the North; the non-enforcement of unpopular laws at the South. How, when, or where, he has lessened the expenses of Government we have yet to learn "Congress second the work of economy!" It was only after Congress had talked for weeks about retrenchment that the President, or rather two members of his Cabinet, did the little things which we have mentioned. It was only when Mr Buchanan perceived that the best men in his party -not such as Senator Wright of New-Jersey, who proposed to "retrench" by raising the people's postage-looked with disfavor upon his extravagant expenditures, that he began to talk about retrench. ment. It will require a good deal of "seconding" -seconding in the sense of going first-such seconding as we trust may be given the Administration next Winter, before it shall really study economy. No, Farmers of New-Jersey! you must place the Government in other hands before you can expect to see it administered as it used to be when we paid as we went, and adapted our outgoes

-Remember, voters of Minnesota or of New Jersey, that "fair words butter no parsnips. Beware of wolves in the clothing of sheep.

### KING COTTON.

Cotton is King, they say. We know that it has often been President-almost always Presidentmaker, at any rate. It is a new power, a parcenu monarch, a son of earth. But so, for the matter of that, is Bonsparte; and nobody can deny that he is a Power on Earth, howsoever he became so. Cotton is as mighty a potentate, and influences the destin'es of millions of human beings for good or for evil. It should be all for good. Its natural and beneficent object is to clothe the naked, and to minister to the comforts and harmless luxuries of all kinds of people. Cruelty is not necessary to woo it from the soil, nor are ignorance and squalor threads that must needs be mingled with the warp and woof of its latter deetiny. And it will not be

We see a great crop is expected this year Four millions of bales and more, the Money Articles tell us. As, by the policy of the country, forced upon it mainly by the Cotton Interest itself in past times, the chief of this will cross the ocean to be turned to shape, the news is full as good for England, our principal customer, as for us. It will check to some degree the phlebotomic drainage of the yellow current that vivines the veins of our commerce, and to that extent delay or modify any morbific crisis likely to be induced by the febrile system of stimulation now predominant. But it is of even more consequence to England that the food of her spinning-jennies is not like to be at famine prices this year, than it is to us. For, in conjunction with the abundance of their own harvests, it promises a year of great prosperity.

For this year, then, the question so vital to England-"where is the Cotton to come from ! -is satisfactorily answered. It may well appall the stoulest heart of statesman or economist, to be brought face to face with a short supply of the staple out of which the main prosperity of England is spun. It is a political question, too, as well as a politico-economical one, as every question must be, in so over peopled a country, that touches the daily bread of millions of daily workers. Cobbett used to say that ' you can't make a fellow with a full belly a rebel;" but the obserse of the epigram is to the full as sharp-cut and expressive. A fellow with an empty belly, and with a bungry wife and children at his back, may be readily made into a rebel of the most dangerous kind. For the disturbance of the Cotton manufacture would react on all other interests, commercial as well as manufacturing, and even shake at last the steadfast land itself, which is after all the firm foundation on which the greatness of England rests. Should any of those vast constructions of inventive industry which load that soil, come toppling down from any reason, they could not fail to cause even that firmset foundation to quake.

It is curious to consider what an influence the Cotton plant has had on human affairs, and how recent its sway has been, as well. It is the extension of the Cotton culture, made possible by the Gin of Whitney, that has given to Slavery the new world it sighed to conquer. By making it possible to extort a living profit out of the coarse and clumsy processes of labor, of which only slaves are capable, it has postpoped the fulfilment of John Randolph's prediction that the time would come when the masters would run away from the slaves, instead of the slaves from the masters. It delayed, by convertirg them into breeding farms, the starvation of Slavery in the farming States, which had already begun to gnaw at their vitals, and postponed the evil day of inanition. yet a little while. It created a market for men, and metamorphosed articles of live stock, which were eating off their heads at home, into wares profitable for exportation. It has also made itself necessary in so many thousand ways to Northern prosperity, and is the corner-stone of so many splendid warehouses and palatial residences, that it has made Northern hearts but too ready to submit to all the encroachments which Cotton, and Slavery which sits enthroned upon it, have demanded for their common protection.

And in England, too, Cotton has changed the whole political and industrial face of affairs within the last half century; A new element has entered into the politics of the nation, which was almost unknown when the Battle of Waterloo was fought. It was Cotton that changed the long-established and cherished policy of England-the protection of the rents of the landlords by the protection of the corn of the tenant. Cotton demanded a freetrade in food with all parts of the world, and, after a fierce struggle with the Sons of Earth, who had always been giants in the land, it prevailed and threw open the ports of England to the gransrice of all the world. Cotton, too, has had its hand in much of the colonization of the latter years, and has had a voice potential in declaring more than one of their wars. The victories of Gough and Hardinge in India and of Pottinger in China, had for their remoter objects a wider field for the triumphs of Cotton. The Spinning-Jenny and the Power-Loom have long been prevailing forces in the House of Commons, and, two or three years ago, they claimed their privilege of representation in the House of Lords, and Mr. Strutt took his place as Lord Belper by the side of the Howards and the Stanleys, by virtue of a patent derived originally from King Cotton.

Cotton being thus essential to the material prosperity of England, it is no wonder that a feeling of anxiety should force itself to the surface, lest the supply should be suddenly cut short by some unforeseen calamity of dearth or war. While the field of the manufacturer is extending in every direction, and the demand for his goods increasing in a geometrical ratio, the fields of the raiser of Cotton are not multiplied proportionably fast, and, consequently, the price of the raw material is kept up and enhanced, even in the face of increasing cultivation. That this state of things will lead to serious endeavors to enlarge the area of cotton culture is inevitable. We have lately spoken of the atattempts, which are now more than attempts, to cultivate Cotton on the western coast of Africa. It was affirmed, two years ago, by a speaker from personal knowledge, that the Island of Jamaica alone could furnish as much cotton as is now supplied by the United States. As long as the American supply is tolerably sufficient for English demand, it is not likely that much will be done toward stimulating production in new quarters; but as soon as the pressure begins to be severely felt, the energy of the British nation will be put forth with unquestionable results.

That India may be made a great Cotton country cannot be doubted, because she has already been such, until she was crowded out of the market by ourselves. She is the mother of the culture and the manufacture, and there is no point to which the production may not be urged there when necessity drives. The great obstacle used to be the difficulty and cost of transportation. But railways and propellers and clipper-ships have cured all that. That the ingenious and intellectual Hindoos cannot learn the rude manipulations of the American slave, the most degraded of all laborers, is a flagrant absurdity. They live upon nothing, and the expense of putting a pound of cotton in England from India would be greatly less than from Carolina or Tennessee. The only thing is to have it as good, and as soon as the English shall put to this work a tithe of what they spent in the suppression of the mutiny their bad government had prevoked, that will be done too. We cannot tell to what extent consumption will continue to gather ground at the heels of production. But that it will produce material effects on our own history, we cannot doubt. Our destinies are too inextricably bound up with those of Cotton to escape agitation from whatever stirs the meshes of that mystic web. We can only hope that the extended competition of the world may compel the substitution of the intelligent labor of freemen for the reluctant and slovenly toil of slaves. Then, though Cotton may still be King, he will no longer be a cruel and bloody tyrant, but a wise ruler, dispensing only blessings to all his subjects.

## THE WEST INDIAN WHITE MAN.

The greatest good of the greatest number is held to be sound democratic doctrine. It is considered among us to be a "glittering generality," only when black men are in question. Unless we made this exception, it would, in some sections of the country, as in South Carolina, for instance, be altogether subversive of that divine order of society which, as good Christians, we are bound to uphold in preference to a democratic order of mere human | free laborers. We grant the decline, but date it invention. We do not mean here to dispute these great principles of our Republic. But in looking at West India Emancipation we must endeavor to disabuse our minds of American notions, and consider the subject from the British stand-point After a half-century's sgitation of the question whether a negro is properly man or merchandise, Great Britain permitted herself to be influenced so far in his behalf as to decide in favor of his humanity. We are not discussing the wisdom, the morality, or the Christianity, of this British prejudice, bu looking at it simply as a fact. She had in her West Indian Colonies something more than a million of subjects, of whom 123,000 only were whites, the rest negroes-all slaves excepting only about 150,000. She chose to make a practical application of the principle of the greatest good of the greatest number-infringing thereby, if you will, on our patent in an offensive manner-regarding them all as men and subjects, she freed the 760,000 bendmen. If, when they ceased to be slaves, they became happier, more contented, and better black men, considered simply as black men, then, so far, British Emancipation was successful. If there be any weight in human testimony, that fact must be granted as proved.

If that great experiment, then, was unsuccessful at all, it was only as regards the whites. If this also be taken for granted, we still have as a net result the prosperity of 123,000 men sacrificed to the prosperity of 760 600 other men. As human affairs go, it is not a bad balance-sheet. Within the last fifty years the policy of the Government of the United States has been changed, we will not venture to say how many times, in relation to Banks and Tariffs; but never, in any change, has the sacrifice of the few to the many been so small, while not unfrequently the sacrifice has been of the many to the few. Yet certainly our experiment at governing, as regards the material welfare of the whole people, has been successful. Let us be equally candid toward our neighbors. We insist again, and very emphatically, that in weighing a British act we must look at it with British eyes; and if that Government chose to consider her West Indian subjects as one people, for whose interests and welfare as a whole she was bound to legislate, without regard to small class interests, except to protect them from useless sacrifice, it is neither reasonable nor just in us to thrust in as an element of the question our American prejudice in favor of that one class and against the other, and predicate our conclusions upon that alone. A forced discontinuance of the royal privilege, in an African chief, to bake any one of his subjects whose condition promised good eating, would no doubt be considered by him and his court, and the chiefs and courts of neighboring tribes, as an infringement upon a royal and time-honored prerogative; but for those who might at any time

the abatement of that custom might, on the whole, be properly considered as advantageous. The abolition of baking in such a case should be considered as a civil polity with reference to the whole, and not simply in regard to the bakers alone. This, we take it, is sound political economy, even in reference to "niggers," whether raw or reasted. When the British Government compelled one-

seventh of her Colonial subjects to forego certain privileges-to use an inoffensive term-which shitherto, for a century or two, they had enjoyed at the expense of the other six-sevenths, if it was the misfortune of the smaller class, it was also their fault. It was their fault that, in spite of long years of warning and remonstrance, they insisted upon remaining slaveholders. The evils that followed, if there were any, were, not because Slavery was at length abolished, but because it had been allowed to exist so long. That some evils did ensue when affairs were brought to a crisis, we are not so foolish as to deny. Legislation affecting classinterests always produces temporary disarrangement and individual distress. There have been ruined in our own country by so small a thing as the abolition of a duty on salt; foreign trade and domestic manufactures have each, in their turn, been paralyzed, and those dependent on them reduced to poverty, by a change in the pelicy of the Government. The change may be right or wrong; this immediate result is always the same. But that fact proves nothing. As well say that machinery is a curse, because a planing-machine, a reaper, a power-press, a power-loom, or a sewing-machine have thrown workmen out of employment who hitberto had done clumsily with their hands what is now done so deftly and so wenderfully with arms of iron and fingers of steel. We might safely grant that West India Emancipation rained the planters, and yet grant nothing to the argument. Only the fact happens to be that it did no such thing. They were ruined long before, if at all,

while Slavery existed. Ruin would, indeed, be found to be, as it was in some of the West India colonies, the normal condition of most slaveholding countries depending entirely upon that system, should their affairs come to be suddenly wound up. Especially was this the case in Jamaica. The decadence of that colony is relied upon as an evidence of the disastrous effects of Emancipation, while the historical fact is decay preceded that act by half a century. Beckford, a Pro Slavery writer, who published in 1790 a work upon this island, which he left thirteen years before, says that " a great "number of the estates were in the hands of the mortgagees in possession," and that he never knew a property of this sort, even where it was large and the debt small, that was redeemed. So long ago as this, the planters were complaining of the ruinous condition of the Colony, and appealing to the Home Government for aid. Their cry for succor continued even in the time of Jamaica's greatest apparent prosperity, in the early years of this century; and in 1830, Mr. Bright said, in relation to a petition to Parliament from the West India merchants and planters for relief. "The distress of the West India Colonial body is unparalleled in the country. Many families who formerly lived in comparative affluence, are re-"duced to absolute penury." "They could not," Lord Chandos said, on presenting the petition, "bear up against such a pressure any longer." This was eight years before Slavery was abolished The "pressure" was the accumulated weight of half a century of debt and decay, and could be borne no longer. Undoubtedly there was approaching ruin, but it was the ruin of an interest and not of an island, of a class and not of a community. The distinction is important, and it is well to keep it in mind.

We will not stop now to consider whether Jamaica and the Sugar interest are one and the same thing, and whether, when one goes to the bad, the other must go also. But croaking doughfaces and growling overseers, ignorant of the previous history of Jamaica, choose to take the sugar returns of that island as an evidence of the rapid decline of the whole West Indies since the slaves were made half a century earlier. We grant that the statisties of sugar are in evidence of that decline; but we take the liberty of looking at them, not merely since 1838, but since 1800. They will be found instructive. The figures show that any ruin which has fallen upon that Island, commenced even before the abolition of the slave trade, and when an Emancipation party had no existence even in the benevelent mind of a London Quaker. From Parliamentary reports before us, we learn that the decrease in the export of sugar in the second decade of this century, as contrasted with the first, was 111,531 hogsheads; the decrease in the ten years from 1820 to 1830, as compared with the first period from 1800 to 1810, was 391,924 hogsheads. And if this unanswerable, positive evidence of the absurdity of the assertion of the disastrous consequences of the abolition of Slavery were not sufficient, we have, on the other hand, the negative evidence of the large Dutch sugar colony of Surinam, where Slavery has been held as sacred as if it were under the special care of the American Tract Society, but where, notwithstanding, within a few years, 636 out of her 917 plantations have been abandoned, and of the remaining, 65 grow nothing but wood and provisions.

A catastrophe, which these returns show was surely approaching, was hastened by an act which necessarily changed the relation of capital and labor, as Emancipation did, was inevitable. The long-pending bankruptcy of the Jamaica planters, most of whom were absentees, and left their properties to the incompetent or dishonest management of agents, was brought to a culmination when a balance had to be struck between debtor and creditor. Nor was this the case in Jamaica alone. In the small island of St. Lucia, for instance, says a writer in The Edinburgh Review, "an Encumbered Estate Court was established in 1833, and, small as the island is, in the first eighteen months liabilities were recorded to the enormous amount of £1,089,965, all debts incurred under "Slavery." This decrease in the production of sugar, which had been going on so long, was angmented, after 1838, by other causes in addition to those already in force. The earthquake which visited the Leeward Islands in 1843 destroyed, in Autigua alone, 117 out of 172 sugar-mills. In the eight years from 1840 to 1849, six were years of unprecedented drouth. The utmost prosperity would hardly have stood against such calamities. They fell with crushing force upon communities whose industrial system was in a state of transition. Nor was this all they had to contend with. The trade in Great Britain in 1846 forced the stillunregulated free labor of her colonies into competition with Cubs and Brazil, rich in soil and rich in labor, that was not bought, but stolen. It is absurd to charge the decline of the sugar interest to the abolition of Slavery, when this staple, which in be called upon, not to eat, but to be eaten, we fancy | 1840 was worth 49s. per cwt., fell in 1845 to 23s. | last year than during any year when the traffic was

5d. Had Slavery not been sholished the colonia would have been irretrievably rained under this combined weight of absenteeism, improvi dence, the accumulated debts of half a century, at d Free Trade. Fortunately the evils which were the inevitable result of the existence of Slavery were brought to an end when that was terminated and a new system had sprung up, which was able to compete with Free Trade without ruin.

We grant, then, that Jamaica, as well as other sugar islands, was on the decline, and that this decline was shown in a decrease of the production of sugar. But we have fixed the date of decadence half a century earlier than 1838. It is easy to show, also, that the production of that staple, which had been on the decline for nearly balf a century, has reached its minimum point, and under the new system has begun to rise again. If this be the fact, it settles the whole question. For taking, as we are quite willing to do, the production of this one article as the test whereby we are to judge of the progression or retrogression of the prosperity of the West Indies, their condition will be shown, not by the actual production, but by the comparative production within a given period. For instance: if the production from 1810 to 1820 was less than from 1800 to 1810-as we have shown it was by more than 500,000 hogsheads-then the evidence of the decay of that trade is conclusive. But if, when a certain point is reached-say 1840-production begins to rise again, as we find by comparison, we have the evidence of returning prosperity. Now look at the figures. The importation into British ports alone from the West Indies since 1840 is as

 From 1841 to 1846.
 Cwt.

 From 1847 to 1832.
 17,918,362

 From 1836 to 1838.
 18,443,331

 Here, then, is an actual increase since Emaacips.

tion of 3.288,812 cwt. of a staple which, before that period, was on a constantly falling scale. Is the case made out? Probably not to the satisfaction of the gentleman from the South, and it is not likely it ever will be. He shall not escape, however, by carping at our method of argument-for we have a few more figures which will compel him, if he ever again says " sugar," to go back to 1800 for a comparison, to show that after 1840 the West Indies were declining. The writer in The Edinburgh Review, whom we have before quoted, gives the returns, not elsewhere published, which show that the exports of the West India sugar islands to the United Kingdom, exclusive of Jamaica, were, in the last three years of Slavery, 7,405,849 cwt., and in the years 1855-6-7 7,427,618 cwt.--an actual increase of 21,769 cwt.; and this does not include the large export to other countries. Of Jamaica, it can only be said that the time for her increase in the production of sugar has not yet come. Perhaps it never will. But whether it does or not, she is not idle. The experts of the island, which, in 1853, were valued at 837,256 pounds, rose, in 1856, to 1,003,325 pounds-an increase in two years of 166,049 pounds.

This ought to be enough, and no doubt it is, fer rational and unprejudiced men. Nor would these be moved by the mass of evidence which may yet be brought forward upon the general prosperity of the West Indies. We must stop somewhere, and may as well end here, believing that enough has been said to show that the white man of the West Indies, as well as the black, is the better for Emancipation-the better in the growing prosperity of his country-the better that an idle and bankrupt generation is got rid of-the better that he is abselutely (supposing it to be a question of sugar, and not of man,) sending more sugar to market-the better, above all, if men are worth more than sugar, that his black fellow-subjects, who outnumber him 8 to 1, are no longer bondmen, but fres citizens, with the right to grow sugar or pumpkins, as in his own estimation shall best conduce to his temporal or eternal welfare.

The name of Mr. Henry J. Raymond, editor of The N. Y. Times, has been mentioned in connection with the Republican nomination for Mayer of New-York: but it is generally admitted that, though Mr. Raymond would make an admirable Mayor. his public abandonment of the Republican party ment of running a candidate on no-party grounds. which seemed so successful in the election of Mr. Tiemann, has entirely broken down, owing to the constant efforts of that gentleman to reëstablish himself with the Democratic party, and receives nomination from Tammany Hall at the coming election. Had Mr. Tiemann pursued a straightforward and honest course, and paid no attention to the Democratic party or any other party, he n ight have been reelected, and we might have he independent Mayors for a long time to come; but now that system has been overthrown, and only distinct party men can be nominated.

Owing to this state of things, it is out of the

question for the Republicans to nominate the editor of The N. Y. Times: but there is no good reason why the Democrats should not select the editor of The N. Y. Herald as their candidate. Not only is he a faithful and competent representative of the principles and policy of that party; not only has he the ability to administer the government and masage the party immeasurably better than such mere politicians as Fowler, W D. Kennedy, Hart, Fields, Bell, and Rynders; but there is another considerstion of great importance to the Democrats, though not to us; and therefore in mentioning it we cannot be suspected of any sinister or mischievous motives. This is simply that the nomination of Mr. Bennett would reunite the party, not only in this city but elsewhere; and thus it would be a far-reaching and politic measure. As the bosom friend, intimate adviser, and everready advocate of Mr. Buchanan, he might reconcile to him such real though not altogether open enemies of his as Dean Richmond, Fowler, Cassidy, Hart, Sanders, &c. On the other hand, as the trusted confidant and long-tried supporter and coussellor of Fernando Wood, he would be able to restore friendly relations between that gentlemss and those we have just mentioned; and possibly even, he might mediate between them and Gov. Wise, and between Gov. Wise and Senator Huster, and thus restore harmony where it is lost.

We are bound to say that these are not results which we desire to see brought about; and we presume that, in consequence of the petty jealousies and parrowness of mind which rule among the Tammany men, our suggestion will be neglected. For our part, we are much better suited with the state of internal discord and bitter feud which is now prevailing among our opponents; but, as interested observers of events, we cannot fail to see the important chances which a shrewd nomination for the Mayoralty of New York might open to the Demecratic managers. If they do not take advantage of them, they may regret it hereafter, but we shall act

Mr. Douglas declares that more Africans have been imported into the United States during the